The School Children of the State Defrauded of Over Half a Million Dollars-Comparison with Democratic Methods.

It has heretofore been shown from the records of the State Auditor's office how the Republican party during the mised the railroad indebtedness so as to leave instead of a handsome surplus a debt of \$21,768,000. In this article another phase of its mismanagement is those years, and it was evident that the untreated. The "party of progress" is shown by the records to have violated the School law, misappropriated the school funds, and to have defrauded the school children of the State of more than \$600,000. Facts are also presented to show how, under Democratic administrations, the State indebtedness has been reduced from \$21,768,000 to \$12,256,000.

The aggregate State indebtedness on January 1, 1865, as reported by State Auditor Thompson, was as follows: Old State debt ....

Railroad debt, principal Interest on railroad debt (bonds) 4/1,001 Past due interest on railroad debt 5,923,320 War debt of 1862 reported at 159,000 Interest on same Defense warrants outstanding Union military bonds outstanding. 1,230,489 Interest on same estimated 123,007 3,601,000

\$36,094,909 Under the act of March 12, 1867, \$3,944,000 of consolidated bonds were issued, bearing 6 per cent. interest, dated January 1, 1868, to redeem matured coupons on railroad bonds. The debt on January 1, 1869 (four years later), was \$21,675,000, a reduction of \$11,419,-HOW THE REDUCTION WAS MADE.

General John B. Gray, as agent for the State, collected from the United States for war expenses \$6,472.289.35, and of this sum \$4,883,924.9) was used for reduction of the debt. The Republicans sold the stock held by the State in the Bank of the State of Mis-souri to J. B. Eads for \$1,178,645.5), which was paid in railroad bonds and matured coupons from the same, and the net proceeds from the sale of the railroads, \$6,006,038, was also applied to the reduction of the debt. Interest taxes were collected (40 cents on the \$10) valuation of property) for the year ending September 30, 1558, amounting to the sum of \$1,529,528,44. Interest taxes were also collected during October, November and December, 1868, amounting to \$350.742.97; the State school moneys, amounting to \$740,-285.87, that should have been distributed to the school children in 1865 and 1867, were withheld and applied to the reduction of the

The State school moneys, withheld and not distributed to the children in 1861-2-3-4-5, during the war, are not included in this statement—only such as were withheld after the close of the war and during Governor Fietcher's administration.

To recapitulate: The money at the command of the Republican officials from January 1, 1865, to January 1, 1869, which could be properly and improperly used for the reduction of the State debt, was as follows:

War indemnity money (amount year ending September 30, 1878. 1,529,528 44 Interest taxes collected in Oc-tober, November and December, 1868

Net amount received by the State from the sale of \$35,000,000 of railroad property on which the State had a first mortgage for

Sale of bank stock to J. B Eads. State ser ool moneys withheld in

Total valiable means. .\$14,898,241.05 In exp mation of the last item it is proper o state that the revenue taxes collected in 1867, 1866 and 1867 amounted to \$3,877,488,57. or e fourth of which, \$969.372.14, should have been distributed in 1836 and 1867 for support of public schools, but was illegally with-held and used for the reduction of the State

That the debt was not decreased by the sum of \$14,898,211.75 can only be accounted for by the probability that (478,333.0) of the school moneys withheld had been misap-plied for some other purpose and was not available for use in reducing the debt. It the financial affairs of the State during that period of four years had been managed fairly and properly the entire debt would have been extinguished and a handsome surplus left in the treasury instead of a debt of \$21,675,090 fastened upon the tax-GOVERNOR M'CLURGE'S ADMINISTRATION-

At the beginning of this Republican Administration, Jacuary 1,1869 the bonded debt of the State footed up \$21,675,000. During 1869 and 1870 "consolidation" bonds amounting to \$75,000 were exchanged for matured cou-pons, thereby increasing the bonded debt to that extent. There were redeemed and canceled during these two years \$552,001 of the State bonds, making a net reduction of \$786,-

GOVERNOR BROWN'S ADMINISTRATION-1871-2. When Governor Brown, a Liberal Republic-an, was inaugurated on January 1, 1871, the bonded debt of the State amounted to \$20,-

859,700. Under act of March 29, 1872, 6 per cent. bonds to the amount of \$2:1,000 were issued July, 1872, for the State University and School of Mines and Metallurgy to settle the amount for bank stock sold to J. B. Eads, the proceeds of which had been used for the reduc-tion of the State debt.

Under same act a 6 per cent, certificate in-debtedness was issued, same day, to State school fund to settle for bank stock belonging to school fund sold to J. B. Eads, the proceeds of which had been used for reduc-tion of State debt. Under act of March 28, 1872, bonds amount-

ing to \$200,000, bearing 6 per cent. interest, were issued July 1, 1872, for the establishment of Lunatic Asylum No. 2 at St. Joseph. The amounts refunded to the seminary and school funds during this administration for moneys arising from the sale of bank stock to J. B. Eads during Governor Fletcher's administration amounting in the aggre-gate to \$1,101.00. In 1872 Pacific railroad bonds amounting

to \$122,000 were redeemed and canceled. De-ducting this amount from the \$1,301,0.0 (the increase of the debt by reason of the issue of certificates of indebtedness and bonds in 1872), the net increase of the interest-bearing debt for 1871-2 was \$879,900. GOVERNOR WOODSON S ADMINISTRATION-1873-74. When the control of the State Government

passed into the hands of the Democratic party on January 1, 1773, when Governor Woodson was inaugurated, the State debt amounted to \$21,768 000. Under act of March 11, 1874, bonds bearing 6 per cent interest, amounting to \$104,410, we e issued to refund to the stockholders in the State Bank the dividends on 10,683 shares, formerly owned by the State, de-clared June 3), 1866. (during Governor Fietcher's administration).

Under act of March 30, 1874. State funding

bonds falling due.
During 1873-4 the fund commissioners can-

ceied State bonds amounting to \$1,412,410.

Desiret the amount of bonds issued, \$504 41;
shows a net decrease during this administration of \$908,000. GOVERNOR HARDIN'S ADMINISTRATION -1875-6

At the beginning of this Democratic Administration of January 1, 1875, the State debt amounted to \$20,800,000.

There were issued and sold during the year 1875, under the act of March 20, 1874, State funding bonds amounting to \$600,000, and under the act of Ma ch 29, 1875, State research newal funding bonds amounting to the sum of \$1,087,000, and in 1876, under the last named act, State renewal funding bonds amounting to \$425,001. The proceeds of these bonds were applied to the payment of maturing radical bonds.

Limit the act of March 23, 1875, there were

Under the act of March 23, 1875, there were issued \$41,00 of penitentiary indemnity There were redeemed and canceled in 187.6 State bonds amounting to :4,741,000. De net total amount of bonds issued during that period, 34,151,000, shows a net decrease that period, 34,151,000, shows a net decrease.

During the year 1880, \$500,000 of the renewal During the year 1899, \$309,690 of the renewal funding bonds (option bonds) were canceled, having been called in and redeemed. The net reduction of the interest-bearing debt during the last two years of Governor Phelps' administration was \$300,000.

Total reduction of the debt from January 1, 1877, to December 31, 1890, was \$760,000.

On January 1, 1881, at the beginning of Governor Crittenden's administration, the State debt was \$19,509,000 On June 20, 1881, the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company paid into the State Treasury \$3,090,00, the principal of the bonds loaned to that company by the State and the interest falling due thereon July I, 1881. brief period in which the government of Missouri was intrusted to it compromised the railroad indebtedness so as bai & St. Joseph bonds were not due and commanded a high premium in the market. The sinking fund for 1881-2-3-4 would be

> matured State bonds could only be pur-chased at a premium with the \$3,000, 00 paid in by the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company.
>
> This matter was taken up into the courts and the company was required to pay in 199,60; more to meet the interest on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad bonds falling due January 1, 1882. Total amount received by the State from the company 2. ceived by the State from the company, \$3, The \$3,000,000 was used to purchase \$1,569,-

> 000 unmatured bonds in 1882 and matured interest thereon, and the balance, \$1,399,000, was invested in United States registered 4 per cent, bonds. The sinking fund for 1881-2 was used to redeem and cancel \$362,200 of matured

Under the act of March 13, 1881, the fund commissioners canceled the State bonds and certificates held by the State school and seminary funds to the amount of \$3,031,000 and in lieu thereof issued a consolidated certificate of indebtedness to State school fund for \$2,9:9,000, and another to the sem inary fund for \$1.2,000, both bearing 6 per cent interest. The transaction did not change the amount of the State debt. reduction of the State debt during 1881-2, by purchase of unmatured bonds and by redemption of matured bonds, amounted

to the sum of \$2,531,000.
At the end of the second year of Governor Crittenden's administration the State debt amounted to \$16,978,900. In 1884-5 the United States bonds were sold for \$1,417,868.75, and interest collected thereon to the amount of \$63,479, making a total of \$1,481,838.75. This money was used for the purchase of \$1,235,000 of unmatured bonds

ind matured interest thereon.

The sinking fund for 1883-4 was used for he redemption and cancelation of \$909,000 of matured bonds. Under act of March 31, 1883, certificates of indebtedness were issued to school and seminary funds in 1883-4 as follows: To school fund, \$22,007; to seminary fund, \$387,-00', thereby increasing the State debt :409,-

The net reduction in the State debt for 1883-4 was \$1,725,000. Total reduction of the interest-bearing debt during the administration of Governor Crittenden, from January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1884, amounted to :4,266,010. GOVERNOR MARMADUKE 8 ADMINISTRATION

At the beginning of this Democratic Administration on January 1, 1885, the State debt amounted to \$15,248,090. The careful administration of the finan-cial affairs of Missouri by Democratic offi-cials had attracted the attention of capi-talists all over the country, and our State bonds ranked among the best in the mar-

The act of March 31, 1985, authorized the issue of \$7,9:0,000 4 per cent. 5-20 year bonds. The treasury officials, becoming convinced that bonds bearing 3½ per cent, per annum could be sold to advantage, advertised and sold \$1,350,000 of these bonds at a premium.

The sinking fund, the surplus in the revenue fund and the proceeds of the sale of \$1,350,00 of 3½ per cent, bonds were applied to the redemption of \$2,626,000 of 6 per cent. Under act of March 31, 1885, certificates of

indebtedness were issued to school fund in 1885-6, amounting to \$10,000, bearing 5 per The net reduction of the principal of the 6,006,038 50 interest-bearing debt for 1885 and 1886 amounted to \$1,063,00). The interest rate was reduced 2 2 per cent. on \$1,350,000, amounting to \$33,757 per annum.

On January 1, 1887, the interest-bearing debt of the S ate amounted to \$14 180,000.

In 1887-8 there were sold \$5,650,000 of 322 per cent. 5-20 bonds, at a small premium, and the proceeds applied, together with and the proceeds applied, together with the sinking fund, to the redemption of .6, -652,000 of 6 per cent. bonds. Under act of March 31, 1883, there were issued, in 1896, certificates of indebtedness to the seminary fund amounting to \$16,000.

The net reduction of the interest-bearing \$968,000. The interest rate was reduced 2½ per cent. on \$5,650,000, or \$141,750 per annum.

The interest on the State debt, by reason of the refunding \$7,900,00 of 6 per cent. bonds at 3½ per cent. during Governor Marmaduke's administration, was reduced \$175,600 annually.

\$175,500 annually. The net reduction in the principal of the interest-bearing debt during the administration of Governor Marmaduke, from Jan uary 1, 1885, to December 31, 1888, amounted to \$2,031,000. GOVERNOR FRANCIS' ADMINISTRATION. At the beginning of the present Demo-cratic Administration on January 1, 1889, the State debt amounted to \$13,194,000 Under the act of March 31, 1883, a certifi-

cate of indebtedness was issued to the seminary fund May 15, 1889, for \$5,000.

During the year 1889 bonds to the amount \$742,00%, bearing 6 per cent, interest, were redeemed and canceled.
The net reduction of the interest bearing debt in 1889 amounted to \$737,000. The State interest tax for 1889 was 10 cents on the \$1.0 valuation, a reduction of one-half.

On January 1, 1890, the interest-bearing debt of the State amounted to \$12,457,000. During the first six months of 1890, \$169,000 of 6 per cent, bonds have been redeemed an:1 canceled.
As the Constitution requires at least \$250,000 of the principal of the bonded debt to be paid off every year, and only \$218,00) of the bonds mature in 1803, State Treasurer Stephens purchased \$32,000 of unmatured bonds in June out of sinking fund moneys. The reduction of the debt from January 1803 to July 1 of the same year amounted

1890, to July 1 of the same year amounted Total reduction of debt during first year and a half of Governor Francis' administra-tion, 1938,000. On July 1, 1890, the interest-bearing debt

of the State consisted of the following: BONDED DEBT. 22 per cent bonds 7,000,000 School and seminary certificates— per cent school fund certificates... 2,909,900 7,910,000 per cent school fund certificates... 225,000 per cent seminary certificates... 122,00 per cent seminary certificates. .... 418,000

Total debt July 1, 189).....

The money is now in the State banks of deposit with which to meet the remaining \$49,000 of 6 per cent bonds maturing in 189). and ample means will be available to pay the interest falling due January 1, 1891.

It will be seen from the foregoing that all of the \$21,575,005 of debt saddled upon the tax-payers by Republican mismanavement, except (8,582,900, has been paid off by the people. The balance consists of \$1, 82,000 of per cent, bonds and 17,901,900 of 5-20 bonds bearing 312 per cent.
The \$3,674, 0) of certificates of indebtedness consists of a permaneat endowment of the State University and the common schools, the annual interest of which is distributed for educational purposes. Inder act of March 30, 1874. State funding ads, amounting to \$400,000, were issued d sold and the proceeds used for paying from 20 cents on the \$100 valuation to 10 cents on the \$10) valuation thereafter. Real and personal property in the State pay tax on a valuation of \$802,900,930, and this reduction in the tax rate will save the people \$500,000

THE STATE SCHOOL FUND.

Record of Its Management by Republican basis by an act passed by a Democratic General Assembly entitled: "An act to es-taolish a permanent school fund for the use and support of the common schools," and approved by Governor Lilburn W. Roggs, February 6, 1837. This was done many years before the Republican party had an exist-ence and disposes of the constant ence, and disposes of the question conclusively as to which of the political parties founded the present admirable system of free public schools in this State.

The act of Congress, approved March 5, 1829, authorizing the formation of a State government, provided that all salt springs, but exceeding the formation of a State government, provided that all salt springs, but exceeding the formation of a State government, provided that all salt springs, but exceeding the formation of the concern to Governor B. Gratz Brown to the state Government in January, 1871.

The canceled bonds and coupons were cent. Certificate of indebtedness for \$99,000 and the coupons were cent. Certificate of the state Government in January, 1871. At the commencement of this Democratic debt was \$20,289,030.
Under act of April 21, 1877, \$230,000 of temporary loan bonds, due in two years, were issued to meet deficiency in the revenue fund.

In 1877, under act of March 29, 1875, there ing bonds. These bonds were solid and the proceeds applied to the payment of maturing State bonds.

Total received in found to remadure scanon and to the found of the surrounding country to hear him on the live issues of the day, and the surrounding country to hear him on the live issues of the day, and the bouse was filled to the state for the Ti8,235,25 mrs.applied to the State scanon and the bonded debt of the State scanon form July 1, 1877, the State of Missouri when organized and administration on January 1, 1877, the State of Missourians of half a century ago, by set of before are scanon and the find for the Ti8,235,25 mrs.applied to the State scanon fund to reduction of the bonded debt of the State scanon fund to the state of the State scanon fund to the state of the state of the state of the State scanon fund to the state of the state of the State scanon fund to the state of the State scanon fund to the State scanon fund the bonded debt of the State scanon fund to the State scanon fun were issued \$838,00) of State renewal funding bonds. These bonds were sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of maturing State bonds.

During 187.-8 there were redeemed and canceled \$1.348,000 of State bonds. Deduct the total amount of bonds issued during that period, shows a net decrease of the State debt during the first two years of Governor Phelps' administration of \$260,000.

On January 1, 1879, at the beginning of the last half of Governor Phelps' administration, the State debt amounted to 22,009,000.

Under set of May 9, 1879, \$250,000 of temporary loan revenue bonds were issued to run

The state school rund," and provided that the principal and interest which had accrued, and might thereafter accrue, from that source, should be invested by the Governor in some safe and productive stock, and that the interest and profits derived from the "surplus revenue" of the United States deposited with the Treasurer of the State under act of Congress June 28, 856, should, also, be held and applied to the use and support of common schools, and become part of the "common school fund;" that the interests and dividends accruing upon this fund should be applied to increasing the capital of the fund that the principal and interest which had accrued, and might thereafter accrue, from that source, should be invested by the Governor in some safe and productive stock, and that the interest and profits derived from the "surplus revenue" of the United States deposited with the Treasurer of the State deposited with the Treasurer

two years, and sold, and the proceeds used to redeem a like amount of similar bonds be appropriated for the payment of teachers in the common schools. An act entitled "An act to charter the Bank of the State of Missouri," approved February 6, 1837, provided that the money belonging to the State school fund shoul be invested by the Governor in stock of this bank, and the books of the State Auditor show that an October 1, 1838, this fund con-

GOVERNOR CRITTENDEN'S ADMINISTRATION-Moneys received from saline lands. 29,935 04 Dividends on investment of same. 2,168 60 Saline money not invested .......

> The act of February 9, 1842, provided that in addition to the surplus revenue from the United States and the proceeds of sale of saline lands, all lands that had or might thereafter vest in the State by escheat or by purchase or forfeiture for taxes, should be-Ong to the capital school fund.
> On October I, 1842, this fund, by the addition on bank dividends and small sums realized from sales of saline lands, reached the amount of \$5.5,667.96, and in that year and annually thereafter till 1861, the earnings and profits of the fund were distributed among the countles and used for the sup-port of common schools, as provided in the original act of February 6, 1837. In 1857 the school fund bank stock certifi-cates were consolidated into one for \$575, 967.96, and the sum of \$17,090 cash, derived from the sales of saline lands, was invested in the purchase of \$20,000 Patific railroad

Under the act of March 14, 1859, the Gov-ernor subscribed for 863 shares of State Bank stock, to constitute part of the school fund, thereby increasing the fund by the sum of 185,300, and on October 1, 1863, it consisted of Bank stock .\$061,967 96 \$23,000 Pacific railroad bonds, val-17,003 00

Total October 1, 186) .... THE FUND MISAPPLIED IN 1866. The school fund was kept intact during he years 1861-2-3-4 and '65, notwithstanding the great necessities for money for support f the State Government under the admini trations of Governors Gamble and Hall. belonged to the children of Missouri and was held sacred. But after the close of the war, and when the State had passed under the control of the Republican party, and an act was passed and approved by Governor Fletcher March 5, 18-6, providing for the sale of the bank stock held in trust by the State for the school fund, and requiring the proceeds to be invested in United States bonds. The sale was made to Captain J. B. Eads, and instead of keeping faith with the school children Governor Fletcher and his associates in the administration of the affairs of the State accepted in payment of this bank stock along cepted in payment of this bank stock a lot of railroad bonds and matured coupons purchased at a discount of 25 and 30 per cent. in the market. The proceeds of the sale amounted to \$718,235.25, which the act re-quired to be immediately invested in United States bonds. Instead of complying with the law, this money was misapplied to the reduction of the State debt. The motive for this violation of the plain terms of the law can only be accounted for by a de-sire to deceive the people in the amount of the actual reduction of the State debt during Governor Fletcher's administration. As the evidence existed in the State Auditor's office of this misappropriation of the moneys belonging to the school children the Re-publicans held the bonds and matured coupons received therefor in the treasury as the property of the school fund.

SALE OF TOBACCO WAREHOUSE. Under act of December 15, 1865, the State tobacco warehouse in St. Louis was sold to tobacco warehouse in St. Louis was sold to Jameson & Cotting for \$132,900. of which amount \$44,000 (one-third) was paid into the treasury June 13, 1866, and the remainder, \$85,000, by notes due in one and two years. The act of March 23, 1865, provided that the net proceeds of the sale of the warehouse, \$132,000 and interest, less \$897.35 commission on the sale, should be placed to the credit of the school fund.

The books of the State Auditor's office show the school fund on January 1, 1867, to show the school fund on January I, 1867, to have been as follow. Canceled bonds and coupons .. . \$718,231 25 Twenty Pacific railroad bonds, Notes for balance on warehouse Cash, uninvested, consisting

first payment on warehouse, 544 .-000, less \$895.35, commission on Cash, uninvested, from sale of 2,284 7 

\$1,623,257.27 OF SCHOOL MONETS WITHHELD IN During the seven years from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, no part of the 25 per cent, of the revenue taxes were distributed for support of public schools, and during that time only \$212,381.37 of the interest and profits on the invested school fund had been used. The amount of school moneys distributed in 1860 was \$26, 234.52, which was considerably less than what should have been distributed in debt for the years 187.-s, under Governors than what should have been distributed in Marmaduke and Morehouse, amounted to each of the seven years, as the revenue taxes collected in either of these years was largely in excess of the revenue taxes collected in 1859, by reason of increase of tax levy. At this low estimate of school moneys for seven years, it appears that the sums which should have been distributed from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, aggregate \$1,830,611.64. Deduct the actual amount distributed during that period leaves a balance of \$1,623,257.27 due the school money. THE REPUBLICANS REFUND \$1,500,000 OF IT

General John B. Gray, as agent for the state, collected from the United States, under act of Congress approved April 17, 1866, the sum of 56,472,289 35, and under the act of the General Assembly approved March 11, 867, \$1,500,000 of this amount was appropr ated to the school fund for "State school moneys" withheld from 1861 to 187, inclusive. Without discussing the question whether the necessities of the times ex-cused the withholding of the "school moneys" from the schools and its application to the support of the State Gov enment it is proper to say the boast of the Republic ans that their party "founded the pub-lic school system in Missouri," and . xhib ited great devotion to the cause of popular education by appropriation of the \$1,50,000 to the school fund, can not be conceded to be true when it is remembered that Gov-ernor Fletcher's administration discounted the debt due the school children. The \$1.5.0,000 and other receipts into the school fund were invested in United States

The cash receipts into the fund from Jan uary 1, 1:66, to December 31, 1870, were as Cash from escheats ... Cash from interest on warehouse Cash from premiums on gold in-Cash transfer from internal improvement fund.

Cash transfer from road and 31,290 39 Cash transfer Saline land fund ....

bonds.

...\$12,256,000

Cash from judgment vs. State bank for dividends declared June 30, 1866. Cash from commissioner perma-nent sent government. ash from war indemnity moneys to reimburse for school moneys withheld in 1861 to 1867 .... . Total recipts for four years .... \$1,687,630 47

These moneys, with \$131,102.65, the net proceeds of the sale of tobacco warehouse, and the \$2.781.73 received from sale of Salt springs land, uninvested, were invested and disbursed between January 1, 1867, and Deember 31, 1870, as follows: Purchase of \$1,650,100 United States Transfer of interest on warehouse note to school mon-ys ..... Transfer from school fund to Saternal improvement fund .. On January 1, 1871, this fund consisted of \$1,650,100 of United States bonds, \$20,000 6 per cent Missouri raiiroad bonds and \$4,886.78

eash uninvested. \$900,900 PAID BACK TO THE SCHOOL FUND. \$990,000 PAID BACK TO THE SCHOOL FUND.

It will be remembered that the statement of the school fund on January 1, 1867, showed that the fund owned \$718,235.25 of canceled railroad bonds and coupons received by the State in payment of bank stock belonging to the fund, sold to Captain Eads in 1866. This large amount of money was misapplied to the reduction of the State debt under Governor Fletcher's administration, to conceal. Record of its Management by Republican and Democratic Administrations.

The public school system of Missouri may properly be said to have had its origin and been formally established on its present basis by an act passed by a Democratic General Assembly established in the reduction of the state deal under Government of the character of the state deal under Government whereby the State's liens on the radiroads were sold and parceled out as tree gits among the leading Republican states men of that day, at a loss of many miliions of dollars to the taxpayers. There the matter rested for s x years—rom 1865 to 1872—till the Republican party was swept from power by an indignant people at the election in 1879, and the Liberal Republican administration of Governor B. Gratz Brown taxk charge of the State Governor in Line.

\$30,281 53 Remaining uninvested January 1. 32,754 63

.\$63,035 16 Owing to the fact that some of the United States bonds belonging to the fund had been called in for redemption at a lower rate of interest, the State Board of Education, in December, 1873, ordered \$1,671,090 United States 6 per cent. bonds sold. These bonds sold for \$1,913,566 (at a premium of about 1442 per cent.), and \$1,919,000 of 6 per cent. Missouri bonds were purchased in lieu of the Government bonds. In 1876-7 \$7,000 of Missouri bonds belonging to the fund fell due and were redeemed by the State, and in March. 1878, \$9,000 of Missouri 6 per cent. bonds were purchased for the fund. Under the act of March 29, 1875, \$38,000 of 6 per cent. bonds belonging to the executors' and administrators' fund (with interest thereon) was donated to the school fund.

The cash receipts into the school fund Owing to the fact that some of the United

The cash receipts into the school fund from January, 1875, to January 1, 1881, were from the following sources, viz.: Fines and from sale of saline lands. \$ 761 89 istrators' fund bonds donated to 

Add cash on hand January 1, 1872. ... 32,754 63 This money was invested and expended for the following purposes, viz: Paid for :0,000 Missouri bonds....\$ Paid for commission on purchase of \$ 9,517 50 2,312 50 \$1,919,0.0 Missouri bonds... Money refunded for saline lands sold in error. Amount paid for \$1,949,000 Missouri

bonds in excess of amount re-ceived from sale of \$1,671,000 United Total expended and invested ... \$6,122 30 Leaving uninvested January 1, 1881. From the foregoing it will be seen that the school fund on January 1, 1881, consisted

6 per cent Missonri bonds.....\$1,949,000 00

6 per cent. Missouri bonds....... 6 per cent. Missouri bonds from executors' and administrators' Total Missouri bonds. ...\$2,0.9,00/ 01 Certificate of indebtedness issued by Governor Brown to reim-burse the school fund for moneys misapplied by Gov-

ernor Fletcher's administration

in reducing the State debt.... 900,900 90 ssh, uninvested........... 792 66 Cash, uninvested..... ....\$2,909,792.66 Under an act of the Legislature approved March 24, 1881, notaries public commissioned in cities having a population of 100,009 or more were each required to pay \$25 into the State Treasury to the credit of the school fund.

As required by an act of the General Assembly approved March 23, 1883, \$2,009,000 of Missouri State bonds belonging to the school fund and the \$900,000 certificate of indebtedness issued by Governor B. Gratz Brown in 1872 to reimburse the school fund for the proceeds of bank stock sold to Captain J. B. Eads and misapplied by Governor Fletcher's administration to reduce the State debt, were surrendered and canceled, and in lieu thereof a consolidated, nonnegotiable certificate of indebtedness for \$2,900,0.0 was issued to the school fund, payable thirty days after date, with interest at

from January 1, 1881, to July 1, 1890, were from the following sources to wit: Lish from notaries public in St Louis, 1881 to 18-9, inclusive 1884.

Cash from Alfred Carr, superintendent of insurance, jud ;ments ash from old outstanding revenue warrants in 1889.
Cash to balance discrepancy between books of Auditor and Treasurer during term of office

of Treasurer Sam Hays .... \$239,345 84 Add balance, cash uninvested Jan 792 6 uary I, 1881..... Total Deduct cash paid heirs Joseph No-

wack for money placed in school fund that belonged to executors' and administrators' fund (act of March 24, 1885) ... Net cash for investment......\$231,853 0) This money was invested as follows: 

ness, April 28, 1885...
per cent, certificate of indebted-ness, January 2, 1886...
per cent, certificate of indebtedness, July 1, 189)..... 6,000 00

THE SCHOOL FUND ON JULY 1, 1890,

consisted of the following items, as shown by the books of the State Auditor's office, per cent. certificate of indebt-edness \$2,909,000 00 per cent. certificate of indebted 22,000 00 per cent, certificate of indebted per cent, certificate of indebtedper cent. certificate of indebted-

Cash in State treasury .... The annual interest on the certificates of indebtedness amounts to \$185,09). The moneys arising from the investment of the school fund and one-third of the ordinary revenue of the State Treasury from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1830, amounting to the sum of 1861,385.40, were distributed in 1890 for the support of public schools, being a little more than one dollar and five mills to each child of school age in

STATE SCHOOL MONEYS. How the Republicans Defrauded the School Children Out of \$581.518 42.

The "school fund" of Missouri by the ac-cumulations of sales from saline lands and the dividends on the stock of the Bank of the State of Missouri (in which it was in-vested) reached the sum of \$575,667.95 in the year 142, and in compliance with the pro-visions of the acts of February 6, 1847, and February 9, 1839, the interest and dividends accruing thereon were, in that year and annually thereafter, apportioned and dis-tributed among the several counties, in pro-portion to the number of school children in portion to the number of school children in each, for the support of common schools. These moneys, so distributed, were denominated by the last-mentioned act, "State school moneys," which name has been re-tained up to the present time.

The act passed by the Democratic Legislature and approved February 21, 1854, provided that thereafter 25 per cent, of the revenue paid into the State Treasury should be set apart to the credit of "State school moneys," and be distributed annually with the earnings and dividends arising from the investment of the "State school lund," for the vestment of the "State school fund," for the

support of common schools.

The school moneys thus provided were apportioned and distributed in 1814 and regapportioned and distributed in 1854 and regularly every year thereafter til 1855, when, by authority of a concurrent resolution, the apportionment was suspended for that year. The act of May 11, 1851, postpored the distribution until May 1, 1852. A joint resolution in March, 1853, suspended it until November of that year. In 1864 the Secretary of Shate, who was ex-officio Superintendent of Common Schools, apportioned \$162,885.56 of the accumulated bank dividends, but no part of the 25 per cent of the dends, but no part of the 25 per cent of the revenue. A resolution in February, 1865, renewed the suspension until November of of that year, and the act of March 29, 1855, instructed the officers of the State Treas-ury Department not to set aside and apply the one-fourth of the rev-nue (as provided in the set of February, 1853), for support of public schools until the year 1873. In 1896 a part of the accrued bank dividends, 442,-698.81, were apportioned. The act of March 13, 1867, postponed the apportionment till the year 1868.

To recopitulate: The apportionment and distribution of school moneys from 1861 to 1867 were made as follows:

1955. 931,035 s7 1,414,933 78 1867.....

Total revenue for seven years...\$7,225,913 31
Twenty-five per cent of this sum, amounting to \$1,806,478.33, was withheid from the schools and used for other purposes. The Republican Legislature, by act approved by Governor Fletcher, March 11, 1867, appropriated \$1,500,990 (of the \$7,900.090 of money received from the United States for war expenses) to reimburse the school children for the "school moneys" withheld in 1867 and prior years, and placed the amount to the credit of the school fund. This simple act of justice is made the basis of the claim by the Republicans that their party refunded to the school children the

\$1,500,000 carried off by Governor Calib F. Jackson. (The Jackson State Government was deposed in 1861.) It will be noted that in this reimbursement of school moneys withheld and used by the loyal State Gov-ernment from 1862 to 1867, the Republicans, under the lead of Governor Fietcher, paid \$306,478.23 less than the amount due. SCHOOL CHILDREN DEFRAUDED OF \$581,518.42.

The act of February 24, 1853, (passed by Democratic General Assembly), requiring one-fourth of the revenue to be placed to the credit and distributed annually with the school moneys, stood unrepeased, and the Republican State Government after 18.7 had no excuse with which to satisfy the people for any further suspension of the apportionment. The records in the State Auditor's office demonstrate the insincerity of the ciaim that the Republican party, while in control of the State Government, showed great zeal in the cause of popular education. The records show the receipts into the revenue fund from April 1, 1867, to March 31, 1872, to have been as follows:

April 1, 1867, to March 31, 1869. .... \$1,348,265 47 April 1, 1868, to March 31, 1869. 1,313,114 28 April 1, 1869, to March 31, 1870. 1,431,814 31 April 1, 1870, to March 31, 1871. 1,492,713 60 April 1, 1871, to March 31, 1872... Total for five years...... \$6.978.288 03 One fourth of these amounts should have seen, to meet the requirements of laws, ransferred to State school moneys, as fol-324,279 67 357,953 57 351,679 40

transferred ... The records show that the amount actually transferred from the revenue fund to school money during these five years were

For 1868 \$217,011 10 For 1869 218,740 64 For 1870 228,629 64 For 1872...... 255,475 11 Total transferred during the five .\$1,163,653 82 1.744,571 99

been transferred...... Total amount actually transferred..... Showing a difference of .... This amount represents the exact sum wrongfully and illegally withheld from the school children by the State Government, controlled by the Republican party, from April 1, 1867, to Marca 34, 1872, an average a year of \$116,383,68.

SCHOOL MONEYS WITHHELD IN 1867 TO 1872. The school fund owned \$361,937.93 of stock the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable on January 1 of each year.

The cash receipts into the school fund Eads for \$718,235.25. This money was used. by Governoy Fletcher's administration for the reduction of the State debt. By the requirements of the act under which the stock was sold, the proceeds should have been invested in United States bonds, and for the time the money was not invested, the State Treasury officials were directed to pay 6 per cent, interest thereon to the credit of "school moneys." No interest was ever paid in compliance with that act in 1867. 1838, 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872, and the sum of 143,004.10 was idegally withheld for each year. On July 1, 1872, a certificate of indebtedness was issued to the school fund for \$990,000, to reimburse the school children for principal and interest of moneys re ed and used in those years.

The amount due was as follows: per cent. on \$718,235.25 for six Add the principal...... Amount reimbursed...... 

Ever since the people placed the Demo-cratic party in control of the State Govern-ment (January 1, 1873), the "School fund" has been guarded sacredly and not a dollar has been lost or misappropriated. The fund has been wisely managed and the amount steadily increased from year to year, and 201,000 60 every precaution taken to guard against the possibility of loss. The following table 2,000 60 shows the amounts of school moneys apportioned and distributed every year since

In 1874, under Governor Woodson. \$351,876 41 In 1874, under Governer Woodson. 410.269-28 In 1875, under Governor Hardin. 464,395-5 In 1876, under Governor Hardin. 471,119-8 In 1877, under Governor Phelps. 539.868-22 In 1878, under Governor Phelps..... 547,306 47 In 1879, under Governor Phelps..... 502,795 18 In 188: under Governor Phelos 515,285 05 In 1882, under Governor Crittenden. 549,671 In 1883, under Governor Crittenden, 564,782-14 In 1884, under Governor Crittenden 602,235 5 In 1885, under Governor Marmaduke. In 1886, under Governor Marma-duke. In 1887, under Governor Marmaduke In 1888, under Governor More-755,534, 71 house. 853 00 In 1889, under Governor Francis ... 843,321 19 In 1890, under Governor Francis. ... 861,386 4 The total amount of school moneys dis-tributed in 1842-at the first appointment-

> \$861,2864), which exhibits a very satisfactory increase. VEST AT SEDALIA.

was only \$1,999.60. At the last, in 1890, in was

A Packed House Listens to the Eloquent Missouri Senator. SEDALIA, Mo., Oct. 2 - Senator George

G. Vest arrived in this city at an early hour this morning. He proceeded to the home of his daughter, Mrs. George P. B. Jackson, where he received a stream of callers all during the forenoon. The address to be delivered at Wood's Opera House was to commence at 2 p. m. Long before that hour the street in front of the building was packed with people waiting for the opening of the doors. At a few minutes past two o'elock the erator was introduced by Charles G. Yeater of the county committee. For two hours and a half he held his audience rapt with the sound truths which he uttered. The large auditorium was comfletely packed, and there has never been a better speech delivered in Sedalia. The speaker was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause. The time was not spent in the recital of flippant stories, but one continual tide of political truths were poured out by the speaker. Republicans and Democrats alike turned out and every Democrat felt better for having heard him, and every Republican was brought face to face with the true system of government that he is upholding, and was shown, as George G. Vest can so well demonstrate, the evils resulting from the present laws governing the people, laws enacted and enforced by a Republican government.

Hon. John C. Tarsney at Higginsville. HIGGINSVILLE, Mo., Oct. 3 .- Hon. John. C. Tarsney spoke here this afterwho flocked in from the surrounding 

GRINDING FEED.

A Discussion of the Question, "Does

It Pay? While there are circumstances under which grinding grain would be unprofitable, says the Farm and Home, as for example when corn is cheap, as it was last season, especially in the trans-Mississippi States, and mills few, and the charge for grinding high, the cost for grinding would represent nearly or quite half the cash value of the corn. But when the price of corn is above fifty cents per bushel, instead of fifteen or twenty, and grinding can be cone conveniently and cheaply, it will un-

doubtedly pay. With cheap corn and hogs to follow the cattle, there is very little loss, even though much of the corn passes through the animal undigested. The advantage of grinding the food is that it is more perfectly digested, and if, in addition to grinding, the hay or straw is chaffed, and the ground feed mixed ness and indigestion are gone. It's with it, the result is to render the done mildly and easily, too. You rough feed more palatable, and, the ground feed being mixed with it, is raised and remasticated and all the food improved by the process.

A very interesting and convincing experiment was made some years ago by the London Omnibus Company. They were feeding about three thousand horses on whole oats and long hay, and had figured out to the fraction of a cent is that corn ground, cob and all, makes a better feed for eattle than when the the subject of careful experiment at plan all Dr. Pierce's medicines are more than one of the experiment stations, where every thing was done with the utmost care, the food being weighed out daily and the stock weighed at stated periods, and the conclusion reached was that a pound of cob and corn was worth as much as a pound of corn alone.

The value of the cob seems to come from the balancing of the ration rather than from the value of the food constituents in it, as a chemical analysis of the cob shows it to be a little more valuable than the corn fodder. The cost of grinding has been greatly reduced by the introduction of the steel mills, which are geared to a high rate of speed, five bundred revolutions a minute, and run by the thresher engines, which would otherwise be idle a good part of the winter. Mills costing from sixty dollars to one hundred dollars will grind from twenty to fifty bushels an hour, and at a cost of from four to six cents a bushel of seventy pounds.

For the feeding of colts and calves, and in fact all growing animals, bran is one of the best ground foods, and usually the most economical. A pound of bran is worth more for young animals than a pound of corn, or a fine middling, as it contains the material required for the making of bone and muscle, which is just what the growing animal needs. This being true, and it is as well established as any fact can be, it will often pay the farmer to buy bran rather than corn, when he can get fifty pounds or more for the price of a bushel of corn. To sum up them, we would say:

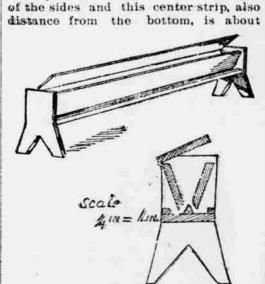
First-Grinding feed is usually profitable when the price of grain is high. Second-To get the best results corn should be ground with the cob and ground fine.

Third - Feeding the grain with chaffed hay, straw, or corn-fodder, adds still more to its value. Fourth-When food must be purchased, the wise farmer will often buy bran and oil-meal which are already

ground, rather than corn. HERE THEY DINE.

An Economical Automatic Feed Trough for the Fowls. I submit these sketches of an auto matic feed trough for fowls to the consideration of those interested in poultry

who like to manufacture their own utensils. They show the trough by perspective and cross section. It is Vshaped and held in place by the end pieces. These also form the supports to keep it at the proper height from the ground. The bottom board five inches wide is also fastened to these end pieces. A three-sided strip is nailed along the center of the bottom board, to divide the grain as it feeds down, allowing the fowls to eat from both sides. The opening between the lower edges



three-eighths of an inch for wheat or cracked corn; for whole corn or

moist feed the opening should be larger. The trough can be made of any reasonable length; one six feet long will feed at one time twenty-five fowls. A few of the advantages of this feeder: Cleanliness, it being impossible for the fowls to stand in the feed or throw dirt into it. 2. There is no opportunity for crowding and all fare alike. 3. No waste; grain feeds down only as fast as eaten at the bottom. 4. The trough will hold enough for several days' feeding if desired. 5. The construction is very simple. Use any fair grade of planed boards of spruce, hemnoon at the opera-house to a great lock or pine. If one wishes the sides number of our citizens and farmers, can be fastened to the end pieces with screws, by which the opening at the

bottom can be adjusted to any size grain

From various California journals we glean the following: A Fresno grower has received per acre for Winter Nelis pears \$300; peaches and nectarines, tions. The manner in which he tore the lett pears, \$240; Zinfadel grapes (dried), \$125. Last year's crop of the Austin



" Well! Well!" That's the way you feel after one or two of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have done their work. You feel well, instead of bilious and constipated; your sick headache, dizzidon't have to feel worse before you feel better. That is the trouble with the huge, old-fashioned pill. These are small, sugar-coated, easiest to take. One little Pellet's a laxative, three to four are cathartic. They regulate and cleanse the liver, what it cost to feed them, and when stomach and bowels-quickly, but they began feeding cut hay and ground thoroughly. They're the cheapest a saving of ten cents per horse, or three pill, sold by druggists, because you hundred dollars per day. One thing only pay for the good you get. further has been fully settled and that They're guaranteed to give satisfaction, every time, or your money grain alone is ground. This has been is returned. That's the peculiar

Can you ask more?

## DRICKLY ASH

One of the most important organs of the human body is the LIVER. When it fails to property perform its functions the entire system becomes deranged. The BRAIN, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS, all refuse toperform their work. DYSPEPSIA. CON-STIPATION, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY DIS-EASE, etc., are the results, unless something is done to assist Nature in throwing off the impurities caused by the inaction of a TORPID LIVER. This assistance so necessary will be found in

Prickly Ash Bitters! It acts directly on the LIVER, STOMACH and KIDNEYS, and by its mild and cathartic effect and general tonic qualities restores these organs to a sound, healthy condition, and cures all diseases arising from these causes. It PURIFIES THE BLOOD, tones up the system, and restores perfect livalth. If your druggist does not keep it ask him to order it for you. Send 2c stamp for copy of

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Of Pure God Liver Gil with Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda.

and there is still much skimmed milk. which masquerades as cream. Bry asthey will many manufacturers cannot so disguise their cod liver oil as to make it palatable to sensitive stomachs. Scott's Emulsion of PURE NOWWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL, combined with Hypophosphites is almost as palatable as milk. For this reason as well as for the fact of the stimulating qualities of the Hypophosphites, Physicians frequently, prescribe it in cases of

CONSUMPTION SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS and CHRONIC COUGH or SEVERE COLD All Druggists sell it; but be sure you get the genuine, as there are poor imitations.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa. Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution, may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maindies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a final shaft by keeping ourselves well tortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. — Civil Service Gazette."

Gazette."

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Many Witnesses. 100,000 witnesses testify to the virtues of Dr. Tutt's Pills. Wherever Chilis and Fever, Billous Diseases or Liver Affections prevail, they have proven a great blessing. Readers, a single trial will convince you that this is no catch-penny medicine. Twenty years test has established their merits all over the world. Gains Fifteen Pounds.

"I have been using Tutt's Pills for Dyspepsia, and find them the best remedy I evertried. Up to that time everything I ate disagreed with me. I can now digest any kind of food; never have a headache, and have gained fifteen pounds of solid flesh."

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Tutt's Liver Pills GIVE STRENGTH AND HARD MUSCLE!



Patents-Pensions-Claims. loads. An Azuza rancher has refused some for so acres of orange orchard in FATRICK O'PARRELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Washington, D. C. OF NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.